



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



## NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

---

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

---

### LETTER FROM MR. SYDNEY D. TOWNLEY.

A letter received from Mr. SYDNEY D. TOWNLEY, a member of the A. S. P., formerly HEARST Fellow in Astronomy at the Lick Observatory, may be of general interest to members of the Society.

“Jaegerstr. 27, IV, BERLIN.

“*Dear Professor HOLDEN:*

“It has occurred to me that I might possibly be of service to American astronomers while abroad by offering to look for old books for them. I have made a number of excellent purchases for myself. I am going to Leipzig, Munich, etc., in the spring, so that I shall have an opportunity to search for books there as well as in Berlin.

\* \* \* \* \*

“I am hearing lectures by Professors FOERSTER, LEHMANN-FILHÉS, and SCHEINER, and have some work in spectrum analysis at the Potsdam Observatory. Please give my congratulations to Mr. PERRINE on the discovery of his comet, and with kindest regards to all at Mount Hamilton, believe me, etc.,

“S. D. TOWNLEY.”

### METEOR OF JANUARY 4, 1896 (Minturn, California).

On January 4, 1896, at 6:48 P.M. (I think that was the exact time), I had the good fortune to witness another beautiful meteor. I was two miles southeast of Merced at the time. The general direction of the flight was about the same as the one of '94; it was visible fully five seconds, and it turned night into day. I expected to see some account of it in the papers, but as none

appeared, I concluded it was purely a local affair, though at the time, from its brilliancy and height of starting, it seemed as if it must be visible to all the country.

FRANK H. WEBSTER.

MINTURN, CAL., February 2, 1896.

# BRIGHT METEOR OBSERVED AT NAPA, FEBRUARY 2, 1896.

“NAPA, February 2, 1896.

“Dear Sir:—My wife and I observed a bright meteor this evening at 6:33 (about). Its course was from about R. A.  $23^{\text{h}} 30^{\text{m}}$ , Dec.— $15^{\circ}$  to R. A.  $3^{\text{h}} 20^{\text{m}}$ , Dec.— $28^{\circ}$ . It was moderately bright. It moved in a very slow and leisurely fashion, taking at least thirty seconds before it disappeared. No report was heard. The path was of the same size and brilliancy throughout.

“Respectfully,

To Dr. E. S. HOLDEN.

“H. D. CURTIS.”

THE TROUVELOT ASTRONOMICAL DRAWINGS, WITH DESCRIPTIVE MANUAL, BY E. L. TROUVELOT. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

This series consists of fifteen large colored plates, about thirty-six by thirty inches, with a descriptive manual. A private letter from the publishers informs me that they have reduced the price of the very few sets on hand to ten dollars, delivered in New York. Some of our members may like to know this.

E. S. H.

# EXPLOSION OF AN AEROLITE IN MADRID (FEBRUARY 10, 1896).

“An aerolite exploded above this city to-day. There was a loud report, followed by a general panic. All buildings were shaken, and many windows were shattered. According to the officials of the Madrid Observatory, the explosion occurred twenty miles above the Earth.

The sun was shining clearly at the time of the explosion, and the only thing visible in the sky was a white cloud, bordered with red, which was traveling rapidly across the heavens, leaving behind it a train of fine white dust. When the explosion occurred, the populace believed it was an earthquake, or a sign of divine wrath.